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COCHISE COUNTY

DEATH CAUSED BY ACCIDENT

So Says Jury in Inquest Over
Remains of Joseph Bir
at Lowell.

Lowell, Ariz., April 1, 1908. The inquest into the cause of the death of Joseph Bir, who died at the Calumet and Arizona hospital as a result of injuries sustained in a fall at the Cole shaft, was held today at Coroner Grier's office. The verdict of the jury was in substance as follows: That Joseph Bir, aged 23 years, had come to his death by falling down the Cole shaft, an unavoidable accident.

Several witnesses were examined. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at the parlors of the Palace Undertaking Company, in Bisbee. Deceased was a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Myers. Mrs. Myers will leave for Calumet, Michigan, tomorrow with the body.

Surprise Party. Mrs. J. D. Haswell, who conducts the Baltimore hotel in Upper Lowell, was given a pleasant surprise last evening, when a party of her friends called at her home to help her cele-

brate her fortieth birth anniversary. During the evening music was indulged in, and at about half past nine o'clock a dainty lunch was served. The table was brilliantly lighted and was also decorated with flowers. Punch was also served. Those who attended were the following: Miss Studley, Miss Verda Haswell, Mrs. Forest Lane, Mrs. L. S. Lane, Mrs. A. Griffiths, Mrs. George Henshaw, Mrs. W. J. Hamilton, Miss Fern Gillespie, Miss Anna McGraw, Mrs. T. J. Spalding, Mrs. Foster, Miss Maggie Spaulding, Mrs. Thomas Brown, Mrs. E. Butler, Mrs. E. E. Belle, Mrs. A. T. Rose, Miss Rose Kept, Al. Griffiths, Harry Stewart, Thomas Brown, James Belle, Charles Bloomquist, George Henshaw, A. T. Rose, Oscar Bloomquist, John Bredlin, W. E. Porter. After spending a pleasant evening the guests left, wishing the hostess many congratulations and well wishes.

Assessors Here. Assessor Charles H. Howe and his deputy, H. S. Ross, are in Lowell at present on their annual rounds.

Foot Ball Game. There will be a foot ball game at the Don Luis park on Sunday, April 12, which will prove to be one of the leading attractions in sports occurring in the district. The teams which will meet on this date will be the Copper Queen and the L. S. & P. aggregations. A special train will leave Bisbee at 1:30 p. m. on the day of the match, and the game will be called at 2:30 o'clock sharp. This

game will be the first foot ball contest played in the district for three years.

Rushing Work. The work which is being done at the Standard Oil Company's branch in Bakerville is fast reaching completion. At present the plant is almost completed, three of the seven tanks being finished, and the remainder now being bricked in. The tanks consist of four of a capacity of 30,000 gallons each, the others having capacities of 10,000 each. The warehouse has been completed for some time. C. T. Paine has arrived from the east and will act as manager of the branch.

DOUGLAS PERSONALS.

Roy Hatt's new home on Fifth street is completed and the family will move in a few days.

Attorney Frank Doan returned yesterday from Tombstone, where he has been for several days on business.

R. L. Van Dusen of the Belen Mining company, came up from the company's property yesterday for a few days' visit in Douglas.

Mrs. T. T. Hines left yesterday afternoon for Los Angeles in response to a telegram announcing the illness of her son, who is attending school there.

George Moore of Moctezuma is visiting friends in Douglas for a few days.

John Hobsbatt of Turachi arrived in Douglas yesterday for a visit with his friends.

Ben Williams of Los Angeles arrived in Douglas yesterday in company with W. H. Brophy of Bisbee.

A. J. Jacklin, a mining man who has been working a property in the Swisshelm, came to Douglas yesterday on a business visit.

Edu Scott, the newly elected school trustee, is still confined to his bed with lumbago and was not quite so well yesterday.

A. Haskins, formerly a barber who has been in the Argentsinger barber shop on G avenue for some time, has come to Mineral Well, Texas to make his home.

B. S. Hotchkiss, representative of the Minneapolis Steel & Machine company, and who formerly was in the First National bank of Douglas, is back in the city for a few days' visit with his brother.

A. A. Dudley, H. E. Stone and Manuel Gallardo left yesterday afternoon for a trip to Hermosillo, Guaymas and Alamos, in Mexico, to look over some agricultural lands that have been opened up by the new railroad.

Dr. Greene and Dr. Downs moved to their offices yesterday from the Fire-Douglas building to a suite of very pleasant rooms in the Brophy block. They will occupy rooms 4 and 5.

W. F. Nihart and C. E. Norton returned yesterday from Hachita, where they have been examining the gold property belonging to a company consisting of Messrs. Nihart, Martin, Norton and Fletcher. Mr. Nihart brought home some samples to be assayed in which free gold was to be seen.

Cadet Eunice Crawford of the Salvation Army yesterday received news that her mother in Roswell, N. M., is quite ill and will leave today for her home. Miss Crawford has been in Douglas for several months and Captain and Mrs. Millbank say that the Army will greatly miss the staunch support of the young cadet.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Loppenthien of Ludington, Mich., who are on a western trip, stopped off in Douglas yesterday to visit his brother, Frank Loppenthien of the Douglas Drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hammond have come from North Adams, Mass., to make their home in Douglas. Mr. Hammond has accepted a position in the jewelry department of the Copper Queen store.

Mrs. O'Connor of Nogales, president of the Rebekah Assembly of this district, was the guest of honor at a special meeting of the local lodge of Rebekahs last evening. After the regular business meeting was over, refreshments were served and the remainder of the evening spent in a general good time.

Talks of Sultan's Wonderful Empire

(C. C. Young)

Constantinople, Turkey, March 3, 1908.

The distance from Athens to the above named great city is 327 miles. We passed the site and ruins of ancient Troy Aegina shore, also the Hellespont strait which divides Asia from Europe. Here an army of ancient Persians crossed on pontoon bridges and swept down on Greece but were defeated at Marathon. This strait is now called the Dardanelles and leads from the Aegean sea into the sea of Marmora at the north end of which is Constantinople. The "Golden Horn" is an extension of the sea into the land on the European side and the Bosphorus extends from Constantinople 21 miles north, 500 yards at the narrowest point, and opens out into the Black sea. We have sailed over all these waters and a beautiful voyage it is, and from the Black sea we are back in Constantinople. The reason we did not go further up the Black sea is that it is so hard to land anywhere in Russia in these parts. Hard enough to get in Turkey and Americans are careful lest they cause suspicion while here.

Our party behaved very well and nobody was harmed. Being so near Athens one can easily understand how Constantinople was founded by Doric Greeks in 658 before Christ, and was by them called Byzantine, in 330 in our era Constantine, Emperor of Rome conquered the city and made it the new capital of Roman empire and the name was changed to Constantinople in honor of the Emperor.

Here it was that the Roman law under the great Justinian reached its climax of influence in Roman times and formed the code of that name. Here it was that Byzantine art and architecture influenced for awhile all of Asia and Europe; and Byzantine art is only the blending of Greek and Roman, of Asia with its oriental strain with European plainness.

The best sight in all the world is to look at Constantinople from the sea as its rises out of the water's edge up to the high hills from which Lew Wallace no doubt got his views in writing "Prince of India." Another great sight is to climb the Old Galata Tower and look at the finest harbor in the world, full of Turkish gun boats even the "Golden Horn" has these floating guns anchored along its shattered shores. Then from the same tower look at the city with its one and a half million of people, the surging of tides of humanity with the mixtures of about twenty races. The Romans and a correct idea of a fine harbor, and no wonder they wanted to move the capital from Rome to this place; and to me it is no small wonder that they held on to the place so long. Eleven hundred years, Romans, or their allies ruled it, and 1452 the last Constantine took his last night mass in Santa Sophia and next morning rode through St. Roman's gate where he knew the Turks would enter that day, and was buried in the rush of Turkish cavalry during the day. Since then the Turks have ruled the city and they have made it the capital of their empire. Another nation in possession near by would do the same thing. If the Persians as they have so often wished, had this territory they would make Constantinople their capital. And here the Greek would move their capital, if they could be turned from classic Athens to rich and Commercial Constantinople. The horn-shaped arm of the sea is called the "Golden Horn" because it is like one huge horn catching the stream of wealth flowing from Asia to Europe.

I asked how many languages are spoken here. A man counted about a dozen and finished his reply by saying, "and all the others." This is literally true. Stores and shops often have signs in 6 languages. Next to Turkish is Greek, and then "all

the others." There are four post offices, the British, French, Austrian, and Turkish. This is done to facilitate the handling of the mail. No set of clerks efficient enough could be employed to handle the mail in one place. The difficulty is not in the amount of mail matter but in the number of languages.

I went to the gate of the "Sublime Porte," the Turkish Parliament or Congress, but no further. I visited the church of Santa Sophia which Justinian built at a cost of 50 million dollars and exclaimed on the day of dedication "Solomon, I have conquered thee;" which meant he had created a more wonderful house than the Temple in Jerusalem. Though closed to all tourists, yet by the courtesy of our ambassador here our party got in, and Mrs. Young and I could find our shoes which is the custom of all. Soon after an attendant found us some slippers. A thousand Turkish guards and soldiers were put on duty around this place the day we went into the church. Not all of Turkey is Mohammedan but very little religious freedom is granted other than this. By in edict of toleration the Greeks and Armenian Christians are permitted to maintain their churches and very few others are permitted in the empire unless here before Turkish occupation. The Greeks are different from the Latins in being governed by patriarchs instead of a Pope, the Armenians are about what is called protestants. We met Americans whose people were killed in the massacre of 1896, and they talked freely of it, but of course on the quiet. There are a few English and American organizations now in Constantinople, taking care of some orphans and widows left penniless in the murders which took off 50,000 people.

But the chief objection to the Armenians is not religious but political. Turks are afraid their clamor for freedom will result in an uprising; and in this they are correct in fears for every great revolution has started that way. The idea is to keep Armenians

in the minority, which is everywhere the case except in a few towns. The Greeks are likewise treated but not so bad for they have not been killed. Both Greeks and Armenians make poor soldiers, so say the Turks, and are excluded from the army, and in return for this they have to pay tribute, or army tax; while the Turks pay none because they are soldiers.

Turks make the boast that Constantinople is the only city in Europe where Jews are not persecuted, and they are given a free hand all over Turkey but not in Palestine. For a political and not religious reason, the Turks do not want Jews to collect in great numbers anywhere in Palestine, especially in Jerusalem. They do not care a "rap" about their religion, or that of any other but the fear of a great number of Jews in Palestine would make a hot bed for uprising.

I was told there are slaves here, but of this very little talk is made. I certainly saw black people following the high caste Turkish people, and cleanest, it is by far the most interesting Greeks or others, which were said to be slaves, but I do not know. Also I saw veiled Turkish women on the streets, not many though, followed by eunuchs who in some cases were carrying children, but in others just as escort servants. The Turk who entered Constantinople in 1453 was a dark skin man, and many of them are left. But there is a fair type which surprised me in the men (and I saw the face of no women) and I went to the bottom of the strange change from the dark Turk. The correct solution is plain to me now. 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